

can again be optionally dispatched 18, or in the first instance a second USSD 17. If all this fails, the sought subscriber is marked as currently unavailable.

This method offers the advantage that location information which, in most cases (i.e., for most MTC services), is sufficiently accurate can be obtained even  
5 without the implementation of additional expensive technologies. For example, the required "Network Initiated USSD" is available to the SCP as from Siemens Switch Release SR9.

Although the present invention has been described with reference to specific embodiments, those of skill in the art will recognize that changes may be made  
10 thereto without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as set forth in the hereafter appended claims.

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#### ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

In MTCs, it may be necessary to identify the location of the B-subscriber as precisely as possible.

15 The location information is determined in the following steps:

a) A first message is addressed by the SCP and dispatched to the required terminal. This first message is forwarded by the Visitor Location Register and simultaneously initiates an update of the location information contained in the Visitor Location Register, insofar as the subscriber identification was successful.

20 The location information includes an indication of when this location information was identified/created. This age information is similarly updated.

b) A second message is then dispatched. Via this message, the Service Control Point then interrogates the stored location information and age information in the Visitor Location Register. The age information indicates whether the  
25 supplied location information is up-to-date.

c) If the determined location information is identified as up-to-date, it is evaluated by the Service Control Point and used for further purposes, for example a location-dependent MTC-IN service.

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